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TWO CENTS.

SENATOR CHANDLER

Effect of His Recent Deliverance on the White Metal.

A BEARING ON THE REED

The Utterance is Welcome to Western Republicans.

THE EAST NOT ALL "YELLOW"

Mr. Chandler's deliverance in the Senate last week on silver was no surprise to those who remembered his attitude in the sumwith a demand for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The New Hampshire Senator was in the north calling Congress together in extra session wrote several communications over his signature pretesting against the unreserved supporting the President's views and policy and boldly taking the ground that no such agers, not by their intent. There is more relief to business interests as was being predicted would or could follow the simple repeal of that statute. Those protests, though than there is of the failure of any of the yery strongly stated, did not avail anything. They came too late. The country had already been led to take the other side of the question, and when Mr. Sherman himself, the author of the objurgated law, threw the weight of his influence on the President's side no eastern republican could hope to stem the tide. Mr. Chandler yielded, though holding still to his opinion. He co-operated with those urging repeal what he could to bring repeal about. He insisted, however, throughout the whole of the controversy, that the re-publicans had been stampeded and had lost an exceptionally fine opportunity to give to financial legislation a pronounced and bene-

it Has Two Bearings.

In the light of his record, Mr. Chandler's recent speech in favor of bimetallism is thought to have two bearings. In the first place, it is accepted as a protest in time against slavishly following the President's lead in the matter of money legislation. He wants his party to do business on its own account. Why should it not? It will be charged with legislative responsibility in the next Congress, and it should rise to the occasion unassisted and thoroughly. He does not believe that his party can atford even to appear to be walking in the Freshdent's trail. He holds that his party interpret its own poncy, and adjust it from time to time to changing conditions, without special regard to executive pronunciamentos; that to the extent that the President merits approval for his financial dews the credit is due to the republican party, whose policy he has been following, and that the leadership in all such matters should not be permitted to pass from the eal master to a not over-competent dishandler is understood to insist that Mr. Cleveland must not be permitted to impress his extreme monometallic views on a party which, however "yellow" its financial policy may have been at times, has always declared in tavor of both metals

In the second place, the speech, it is thought, may have a bearing on the Reed entirely satisfactory and creditable man-presidential boom. It is not regarded as a ner, and in all his relations with his neighfire in Mr. Reed's rear, but simply as a warning that everything is not extremely in Mr. Reed's country. The whole of the east has been put down in the gold olumn. Mr. Reed has been described as likely to appear at the next republican national convention as the presidential candidate of a section so uncompromisingly in favor of a continuation of gold payments that its influence could not be resisted. indler's attitude distinctly chalenges this statement of the case. Hampshire, he says, is for bimetallism, and New Hampshire is Mr. Reed's next Are there other eastern states where a compromise on the money question may be expected? And what effect will this be likely to have on Mr. he consider it in the making up of his financial and revenue committees? Will it weigh with him in clearing the way in the House for measures that may be reported by those committees?

It is easily to be seen that this deliverance of Mr. Chandler is more than wel-

come to the western republicans. They had lenged to hear one voice from the east lifted up in their behalf, and had almost despaired of ever hearing it. But it has come at last, and from a man from whom they will expect much in future. The New Hampshire Senator has rowing rapidly of late as an all-round legislative fighter. He is not only very leady, but very witty in debate. The part he took against the tariff bill last year was egarded as of unusual and sustained force. He was on his feet almost daily-now with rious, now with humorous suggestions, always speaking to the point interestingly. He crossed swords the ablest of the opposition, the ablest of the opposition, his friends thought with credit to himself. He could not carry his points, cause he was in the minority. But in a Senate where his party, by combination, will be in control, such abilities are excted not only to attract favorable attention, but accomplish substantial results, The skill, the retort, the information, the persistency displayed in the tariff debate bate, and, it is predicted, will cut a notable

Possible Vice Presidential Candidate. and on a platform declaring for genuine bimetallism. Mr. Chandler's friends, however, think little of the suggestion, and are confident that the Senator himself is not every office in its proper proportions, and to recognize the importance of remaining within range of the best possible exercise of e would consult his own best interests by emands, and the chamber now offers to a can of Mr. Chandler's keen instincts and he Senate this opportunity would be lost to him. He would have to umpire scraps appeal strongly to his zeal as fighter, and in this way he would be adde very unhappy in the chair. First and last, therefore, Mr. Chandler's

with any self-s-eking on his part. He is expressing views which he has long enertained, and at a time when he hopes to see them effect the situation. How much rther he may be willing to go to relitate silver, or how soon he may desire entirely on the development of the plans of the silver leaders proper.

..... Personal Mention.

William A. McKenna, formerly of this elty, was on Thursday admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law and solicitor in charcery of the state of New Jersey.

The Condition of Legislation May Require

The Apprepriation Bills and the Chances of a Veto by the President-The Tardy Senate.

The last week of this Congress opens with a great deal of talk about an extra session. The situation of the appropriation bills seems to warrant the apprehension that some of them will fail, but, after all, it is probable that the bills will all be got through. The House expects to finish up the deficiency bill today, and the Senate is at work on the sundry civil. In the Senate the work is preceeding as if there were three months more of the session. It is usual for the managers who want to kiu mer of 1893, when the country was ringing other legislation to allow the appropriations to drag at the close of the session, but this sems to have been overdone at this time, and there is a great deal of conwoods when the President's proclamation fusion as to what it may mean. If the purpose really is to force an extra session, that year was issued, but as soon as he got that will, of course, be done. It is not within range of the newspapers again he probable, however, that such a purpose exists. The chances are that all the appropriations will be forced through under nature pretesting against the unreserved great pressure for time at the last minute, way in which the republican leaders were and if this is not done it will be because of a miscalculation on the part of the man-

> There are two things that may be pro moted by holding appropriation bills back to the last and then running them through in a hurry. One is the defeat of other legislation, the other is to get the bills through without too great scrutiny as to their provisions. The Senate will probably pass the remaining bills almost without knowing

danger of bad or imperfect legislation, by

reason of the haste with which the bills

will be put through at the last minute,

Threatening an Extra Session. It is quite certain now that there are but two things that in any way threaten an sort of civil pension fund. There is nothextra session. One is the accidental failure ing whatever in the idea. The item does of an appropriation bill through pressing the policy of delay too far. The other is cause a veto. There is evidently no set pur-unfortunates, if you prefer. The Senate pose or agreement to force an extra session, conferees could not understand how there pose or agreement to force an extra sess Some of the most decided anti-administration men in the Senate and radical silver men express the opinion that the Mills emendment and that prohibiting bend sales, either of which, it is said, would cause a veto, will not be adopted. There is more prospect of the Hawaiian cable being accepted by the House. If that remains it is believed that it will cause a veto. It is not the intention of the managers of the House to permit any measures of much

suspension days of the clesing session. EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

importance to go through under the six

texces-Applications Denied. The President has granted pardons in the case of James M. Robinson, convicted in Georgia of falsifying accounts; in the case of Calvin C. Blaicck, convicted in Georgia of distilling, and in the case of August Hellenthal, convicted in Florida of seiling liquor without a license. In passing on the case of Robinson the President says: "This applicant was discharged from the imprisonment to which he was sentenced more than two years ago. Since that time he has been elected to public office and has discharged the duties of such office in an ner, and in all his relations with his neighters and fellow citizens he has merited their confidence and respect. In these cirright of citizenship, of which I think he

has shown himself werthy."

In the case of George W. Wilburn, convicted in Mississippi of illicit distilling and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, the President has commuted the imprisonment to four months. Applications for clemency were denied in the following cases: Samuel C. Reeves, New Jersey, forgery of pension affidavit; E. L. Tarry, Mississippi, violating national banking laws; Michael J. Kelly, Massachusetts, perjury in pension case. In regard to the last-named case the President said: "This prisoner was convicted of deliberate perjury in an application for pension. I am so determined that convictions in such cases skall have their full effect in preventing the commission of this crime, and the crime itself is so dangerous and detestable, that the application must be a very strong and exceptional one to induce me to interfere."

THE SENATE RULES.

No Distribution of Appropriation Bills

The movement to change the Senate rules to the extent of dividing the various appropriation bills among the different committees will come to naught this session. A suggestion was made that such a resolution should be introduced and be made to interfere with the pending appropriation bills until consent was granted for a vote upon it, but this scheme has been abandoned. Most of the members who were interested in it had so many items of legislation and appropriations in the sundry civil bill that they did not wish it to fail The program now agreed upon is that notice shall be given that at the next session of Congress this movement for a re-organization will be pressed until a vote

RESIGNATIONS REQUESTED.

Two Patent Examiners-in-Chief to

examiners in chief of the patent office, has been requested. This action has been taken with due deliberation, by the commissioner of the patent office, the Secretary of the Interior and the President. Mr. Bates has tendered his resignation in compliance with the request of the commissioner of patents, and Mr. Clark has refused to resign.

A petition has been in circulation among ertain patent attorneys in behalf of Messrs. Bates and Clark, and will be, it is understood, presented to the President today. It is understood that there are no specific charges against the gentlemen whose resignations have been asked, but it is known that their policy has not been satisfactory to the department. Mr. Bates was appointed from New York in 1877 and Mr. Clark from Iowa in 1869. If their successors are appointed by promo-tion, as will probably be the case, it will mean promotions throughout the examiners'

Watchman and Messenger Examinations.

The civil service commission has announced that the examinations for watchmen and messengers in the departmental service will not hereafter be given in Washington, but only at these places where the clerk-copyist examination is scheduled to be held. This change does not apply to this bill without any reference to individual the messenger boy or page examination to preferences. It was absurd to stipulate districts five or six collections a day will be be conducted here in conjunction with other that there should be 400 feet on each side, substituted for a former service of about

TALK OF AN EXTRA SESSION DISTRICT MONEY

Appropriation Bill Agreed to Except Three Items.

THE SENATE INSISTS UPON THEM

Mr. Sherman Proposes a Change of Jurisdiction of the Measure.

THE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL

Senator Gorman called up the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill this morning almost immediately after the Senate met, and after a debate of over half an hour the report was agreed to, and the Senate insisting upon the three items in dispute, asked for a further conference with the House, Mr. Gorman explained that these items were the appropriations for a smallpox hospital, and for a disinfecting plant and bacteriolegical experiments, and the provision for the police and firemen's relief fund. Mr. Sherman interrupted him to ask: "What I want to know is, what has been done with that cholera hospital?" He referred to the hospital for contagious diseases.

Police and Fire Relief Fund. Mr. Gorman said the House conferees had disagreed to the item for the police relief fund, notwithstanding the fact that since 1868 this fund has been maintained by Congress. It has now been depleted, owing to the increase of the police and fire forces, made necessary by the growth of

the city. "There is such an appropriation," he said, "in every large city in the country, and yet it is objected to on the other side on the mistaken idea that it creates a the adoption of amendments which would the bad element of the population-or the could be any objection to this item from

any quarter.
"Then there is a disagreement on the item appropriating money for a disinfect-ing plant. There is no such plant here, and this puts the poor people of the District to a great inconvenience and expense. These are the people on whom the distress of an epidemic falls most heavily, and when-ever, as this winter, the city is swept by a scourge, the clothing of poor people is destroyed. In this same item is provision from the revenues of the District." Mr. Sherman asked if the 300-foot provision as to the contagious hospital was

retained in the bill, and Mr. Gorman answered that that provision was in the items in dispute. He went on to comment on the inadequacy of the present plant for handling epidemics in the District. The shed that is now the sole apology for a smallpox hospital, he said, is a disgrace to humanity. He paid a high compliment, in passing, to the intelligence and efficiency of Dr. Woodward, the health officer. 'The Senate conferees," he said, "have told those of the other House that under no circumstances would they consent to re-

cede from these amendments unless or-dered to do so by a vote of the Senate. I am sure that the people of the District would, if it should become necessarythough it would be a great injustice to them-be willing to undertake the entire cumstances this pardon is granted for the burden of these items, especially the small-purpose of restoring to the applicant his pox hospital." Mr. Gorman went on to explain that the dam at Great Falls, stipulating that

the Senate conferees had agreed to the appropriation for the immediate raising of Gen. Casey should be the consulting engineer of the work. This officer, he said, is probably more familiar with the water supply question than any other living man. In addition to the appropriation for the dam the conferees had agreed upon a survey of the tunnel and reservoir.

As to the public schools, the conferees had stricken out \$125,000, of which the bulk was contained in the item of \$100,000 for a new business high school building. The remaining provisions had been so adjusted as to provide for every other school house for which the Senate had voted, though the cost of each was reduced.

To Transfer the Bill. Senator Sherman made no opposition to the conference report, but made a strong speech in favor of transferring the charge of the District bill from the appropriations committee to the District committee. For twenty years, he said, he had been convinced that it is abnormal and indefensible to refer the affairs of the District to the appropriations committee, not that he lacked faith in the members of that committee, for he acknowledged it to be composed of some of the ablest Senators in the body. But the committee is over-burdened with work, and it is ridiculous to suppose that it can adequately attend to the local budget. The committee on the District, he said, is composed of men who know the affairs of the District perfectly well, and are in constant communication with the residents.

Among its members, too, are Senators from Maryland and Virginia, whose local interests are closely allied with those of the capital. Mr. Sherman said he hoped that at the next session of Congress the local bill would be transferred to the District committee without any friction or unpleasant feeling. The appropriations for the District, he added, form but one per cent of the total of all the annual budgets, and it R. L. B. Clark, members of the board of examiners in chief of the patent office, has He then asked if it was proposed to loate a hospital anywhere on or near 7th street.

Mr. Gorman answered that the Commis sioners had already purchased a lot near this property under the authority of law. "Do they propose to erect a hospital there?" asked Mr. Sherman.

"That is probably their intention," answered Mr. Gorman.
Mr. Sherman said he hoped the conference committee would refuse definitely to locate any contagious hospital in the vicinity of Garfield Hospital. It should be located in some comparatively vacant section. He called attention to the fact that the tendency of population is now north-

Mr. Gallinger Expresses His Views. Senator Gallinger said that he hoped the Senate would stand by the conferees in their demand to have these items remain in the bill. He was very strongly in favor of the so-called pension fund. As to the hospital he had been interested and somewhat disgusted by the discussion and the contests between the different sections of the District.
The plea of Senator Sherman reminded

him of Artemus Ward, who was willing to have boils on some other fellow, but did not cago's outlying districts will be accomwant them on himself. Mr. Gallinger trustbe conducted here in conjunction with other special departmental examinations on April 29. The commission will hold an examination on March 20 to fill a vacancy in the office of proof reader and assistant edition on March 20 to fill a vacancy in the office of proof reader and assistant edition. The commission of records and editing. Department of Agriculture, at 81,200 per annum. Only men will be admitted to the examination. Residents of the District of Columbia will not be eligible. The should be 400 feet on each side, for this would require the acquisition of two a day.

Resignation of Consul Hazeltine.

The Secretary of State has received the resignation of Charles S. Hazeltine of Michigan as United States consul at Milan, to take effect on the appointment of his successor.

increase the health, peace and comfort of the citizens.

Mr. Peffer deplored the fact that the item for the increased pay of van drivers and other drivers in the police service had not been retained in its entirety. The pay of these drivers was placed at \$190 per an-

Senator Harris said that from a stand-Senator Harris said that from a stand-point of chairman of the District commit-tee, he thought the managers of the con-ference on the part of the Senae had been extremely liberal in the concessions that had been made to the House. "They have been somewhat more liberal," he said, "than my sense of duty would have al-lowed me to be, had I been on the confer-ence. I do not see how it is possible for ence. I do not see how it is possible for the Senate conferees to make such concessions, and I hope that the Senate will unanimously vote to insist upon what amendments we have retained, and that the conferees will not surrender to the House."

Mr. Allison Defends the Committee. Mr. Allison said that the committee on the part of the Senate may have been mere liberal in the concessions made to the House than it ought to have been, but in dealing with appropriation bills it is necessary to make such concessions as would secure the passage of the bill in the end. The Senate made considerable additions to the bill in the belief that the expenditures were necessary. Mr. Allison deplored the implied censure passed upon the appropriations committee by Mr. Sher-man's remarks. The committee on appropriations, he said, has given to this bill the utmost possible care. The Senate must bear in mind that one-half of the appropriations comes from the revenues of the Freesury Department, and the District bill is not only a matter of interest to the people of the District alone, but to the people of the country at large as well. Mr. Allison said he did not criticise the adjustment by which one-half of the expenses of the District is assumed by the government, It has prevailed for many years, and should continue to so prevail. Perhaps he might admit that the committee on appropriations does not deal with the bill in a local sense so far as conserving the interests of private individuals are concerned, but he thought the committee dealt with the bill in a larger and better sense for the promotion of the interests of all the people who dwell here, whether they own property or not.

After Mr. Chandler had satisfied himself that there was no new legislation in the conference report, the Senate voted with-

ARCHITECT CLARKE.

ference.

out a division to insist on the amendments

still in dispute, and to ask for further con-

The Investigating Committee to Make a Report Exonerating Him.

The investigation into the management of the architect's office of the Capitol has been concluded by the committee having it in charge, and a report will soon be presented to the House. Messrs. Shell, Hicks and Grady have been designated a sub committee to prepare the report, which will be submitted to the full committee tomorrow. The understanding is that it will for anti-toxine for the District. This reme- exonerate Mr. Clarke, the architect, from dy has been universally commended and the reflections that have been cast upon the amount contained in the bill for this the financial management of his office, and will say that the kitchen under the House restaurant is too small and is badly ventilated: also that the rubbish rooms under of the Capitol are productive of foul air which are not under the jurisdiction of the architect, but some other officer of the House. Recommendations that these rooms be cleaned weekly, and that the rule against smoking in the hall of the House be enforced will be made by the

Representative Walker of Massachusetts, who has been actively engaged in the investigation, wanted an order adopted instructing the architect to present a plan for changing the ventilation of the House wing of the Capitol, but he was unsuccessful. Mr. Walker will file a minority re-

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS. Judicial, Internal Revenue, Post Of-

fice and Army Appointments. The President today sent the following

nominations to the Senate: Treasury-Edmund A. Bigler of Pennsylvania, to be collector of internal revenue for the twenty-third district of Pennsylva-

Justice-John W. Showalter of Illinois, to be United States circuit judge for the seventh judicial circuit (act approved February S, 1805); Olin Wellbern of California, to be United States district judge for the southern district of California.

Postmasters -John S. Thompson, ing, Pa.; Jenness D. Wheeler, Randolph, Vt.; Wm. B. Brotherton, Milford, Conn.; Bettie S. Moore, Cynthiana, Ky.; John R Blake, North Easton, Mass.; George W Wales, Randolph, Mass.; Frank E. Briggs Turner Falls, Mass.; G. Eugene Fisher North Attleboro, Mass.; Arthur F. Nutting, Northampton, Mass.; Justin W. Clayton, Athol, Mass.

War-Maj. Theo. Schwan, assistant adjutant general, to be lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant general; Second Lieut. Samuel J. B. Schindel, third artillery, to be second lieutenant of infantry; Second Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, eixteenth infantry, to be second lieutenant of artillery (transfers).

army, made under provisions of act of Congress approved February 27, 1800. Judge Showalter, appointed circuit judge in the seventh circuit, is a Chicago lawyer of high standing, and was well recommended by Chicago lawyers. Senator Palmer says he knows very little about him, and his appointment was en-

tirely unexpected.

Judge Wellborn, appointed district judge in California, is a resident of California— Los Angeles. He was formerly a resident of Texas, and represented that state in Congress before going to California. Senator White speaks in high terms of him.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS. A Proposed Popular Fund for a Monu-

To the Editor of The Evening Star; I have four suggestions and one offer to make with reference to the distinguished personage named above, lately deceased,

is follows: 1. That the colored people of the United States should at once inaugurate a move-ment to erect a statue of, of a monument to. him.

2. That the white people of the United States should co-operate in this movement and aid in carrying it out. 3. That the necessary fund therefor should be raised by popular subscriptions or contributions, and in comparatively small amounts. 4. That the proposed statue or monument should be erected in the City of Washing-

5. I inclose herewith the sum of \$25 as a nucleus for the necessary fund, to be turned over by you to any person or committee that shall be duly authorized to receive and expend the same for the purpose indi-BLANCO. February 25, 1895.

Chicago Mail Collections. First Assistant Postmaster General Jones has formulated a plan by which material

plished without additional expenditures. ed that the hospital might be located in this bill without any reference to individual tion of mail collections, and in most of the

DOUGLASS'

Thousands Throng to Gaze Upon the Dead Face.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICES TODAY

Eloquent Tributes to the Memory of the Great Negro.

SCENES AT THE CHURCH

The funeral of Frederick Douglass makes oday historic to thousands of people in the District of Columbia. The colored schools of the city were closed, and among those of his own race the day was observed by the clesing of places of business and the general cessation of their daily pursuits, to do honor to the dead. The funeral program had been until late yesterday broken in upon by pressure of various societies, who begged to be represented in the tributes of the occasion. The services were held in the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, beginning at 2 o'clock, and were still in grogress when The Star went to press.

A private service was conducted at the Douglass home, in Anacostia, just before the removal of the remains to the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church. Rev. Hugh T. Stevenson, pastor of the Anacostia Baptist Church, conducted a prayer service, which was supplemented with Scripture reading. Waiting Throngs.

Early in the morning the streets around the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, on M. street, began to fill with a countless throng of people. As the sunny morning hours passed the gathering swelled until, when the blue-coated policemen came to take charge, the crowd reached down M street



L street. It was known that the entree to the church to view the remains was to be through the east door; the exit by the vest door. The whole street in front of and children, and the throng blackened the street to the westward, even past 16th street. A few minutes before 10 o'clock a plain hearse drove slowly through the waiting concourse to the church doors, where it was met by the trustees of the church, an honoray guard of honor, fur-nished by the Gen. Russell A. Alger Camp No. 25, Sons of Veterans, division of Maryland, in the fatigue uniform of the United States cavalry, the detail in charge of Capt. Judd Malvin; Past Capt. John P. Turner, Lieut. George A. Scott, Chaplain David M, Turner, Lieut. Col. Hamilton'S, Smith, Sergt. Willis A. Madden and Sergt. Woodson of the tenth United States cay

alry, The heavy caken casket was carried to the dais of the main auditorium of the great church, and members of the guard of honor detailed to stand at the head and foot of the casket, while others stood at the entrance and exit doors. Here, too, the ushers of the church did duty keeping the vast and endless stream of mourning people in line of order. No attempt had been made to decorate the church. Save single draping of black about the pillar lights at the pulpit, not a sign of mourn-

Floral Remembrances. The pulpit was banked with many beautiful floral designs, sent by friends and ada large wreath of ferns and violets from his associates on the board of trustees of the Institution for the Education of Colored Youth, accompanied by a note, which simply said, "Farewell to Frederick Douglass," and signed by Rev. Rush R. Shippen, S. A. Bond, Henry M. Baker, Henry P. Montgomery, J. O. Wilson, Mrs. Caroline

B. Winslow, Emily J. Brigham, Mary J. Strand. The pupils of the colored High School sent a splendid bouquet of large American beauty roses, and there were numerous testimonials from the various colored schools of the city. A most elaborately beautiful bouquet of East Indian palm leaves, hyacinths and bride roses was sent by Mrs. Clementine W. Bartlett. Upon the casket lay a mass of day lilies, sent as a last tribute in the friendship of an old friend, Mr. W. H. H. Hart. The pupils of Wilson School, Meridian Hill, remembered

the dead with a large mass of calla lilies. From the Haytien Government. An immense victor wreath was the tribute of the government of Hayti to Mr. Douglass, It was a floral representation more commented upon than any other, and ragnificent in appearance. Secretary Nicolas of the Haytian legation, who had charge of this testimonial, designed it. It consisted of a large wreath or medallion of roses, orchids, lilles of the valley, vioets, American beauty roses, bride and La France roses, smilax, and three very rare East Indian palm leaves. The medallion was four feet in diameter and stood upon a pedestal of violets four feet in height. The arch of the wreath was formed of innumerable lilies of the valley, the right side formed of white roses, and near the bottom American beauties clustered in profusion.

Around the other side from the arch pink roses and orchids formed a mass of color, and the bottom was spread out in an em-blue and red ribbons, the national colors of valley. Entwined through the wreath were blue and red ribbons, the national colros of Hayti, and upon each in letters of gold, in the French language, was inscribed, public of Hayti. Testimony of esteem and regrets." The wreath itself rested on the pedestal at an angle of about forty-five de-

in charge of a special committee of honor from the board of trustees of the church, consisting of J. W. Cromwell, P. A. Goines, John A. Simms, Wm. Beckett, Jeremiah Johnson, James Ricks and Wm. Turley. They were assisted by the following ush-They were assisted by the following usners from Howard University: J. W. Mc-Dowell, E. C. Campbell, D. W. Paxton, F. W. Vaughn, G. D. Eubanks, T. M. Syphax, C. M. Butler, H. O. Cook, D. O. W. Holmes,

Coleman. Viewing the Remains. When the doors opened at 10 o'clock there waited out of the long line, reaching down

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE BLAINE PROPERTY

Proposition for the Government to Purchase It Discussed in the Senate.

An Amendment Requiring Mrs. Blaine to Give a Clear Title to the Ground Proposed.

Almost immediately after the sundry Denials of Charges Made by civil bill was taken up by the Senate this morning a long debate was precipitated by the amendment providing for the purchase of the property of Mrs. Blaine on Lafayette Square. Senator George offered an amendment changing the wording so that Mrs. Blaine would be required to give a complete title to the property upon the payment of the sum named in the bill,

\$150,000. Mr. Palmer raised a point of order against the amendment, saying that he was bound to oppose it in the interest cf was resumed at the point where he returnthe lessees, who are constituents of his ed to the Ozark after the theater, and and who do not wish to part with the lease. He denied that there is any public necessity for this acquisition of property.

Mr. Gray argued that there are many public reasons for purchasing the property, and said he thought that a mere glance at the location would convince any Senator of the propriety of the amend-

He called attention to the crowded con dition of the Department of Justice and said that it had been suggested by members of the committee on public buildings and grounds that at some future day a skirt, and not a black one, because I know State Department might be erected there. It must be so. There are about sixty days in October and November. During those and economy to buy the property now insixty days I had probably seen her ninety stead of waiting until it is improved to the extent of half a million or a million dollars.

Increase in Value of the Property. Mr. Vest told how, eleven years ago, a clear title to the land could have been purchased for \$65,000. An actuary has now chased for \$65,000. An actuary has now to the morgue and shown the dead body estimated that Mrs. Blaine's interest in the with everybody watching him. He did not property subject to the lease is \$175,000. know what he did, but said he felt very bad, and knew everyone there thought him property. Mr. Vest thought that \$100,000 would be enough. The committee on appropriations fixed the price at \$150,000, and he understood that Mr. Connor, the lessee, estimated his loss to be \$35,000. This would involve an expenditure of \$180,000 or \$185,-He said he considered it an outrage that the government should not own the

Blaine property.

Mr. Palmer withdrew his point of order so that that amendment could be voted upon on its merits, and he went on to say that he considered this proposition one of oppression, for it would deprive individuals of great privileges to which they were clearly entitled.

Mr. Allison argued for the amendment and pointed out that the government needs this

additional property on which to erect a new cublic building at some near date. Mr. Hale on Mrs. Blaine's Position. Mr. Hale protested against Mr. George's mendment, saying that Mrs. Blaine might title to the property. He added that she is not seeking to sell this property to the government, and does not wish to be put into the position of having it condemned. Reading from the lease which she has given, he showed that she is to receive 5,000 a year for thirty-nine years, and \$6,000 a year for the remaining There was some debate as to Mrs. Blaine's exact title, and then Mr. George brought up the question of Mr. Albaugh's contracts for the building, and predicted a pack of trouble for the government in case this amendment should be enacted into law. Mr. Vest declared that Mr. Albaugh ha estimated his damages at \$30,000, but Mr. Gallinger said he had intimation to show that they would far exceed that figure, for he had contracts not only for the building, but also with operatic and theatrical

Mr. George's amendment was voted down -yeas, 22; nays, 20. This is thought to be a test vote on the main proposition.

BREAKING THE ICE.

The Baltimore Tugs at Work Between

the Bridges. The Baltimore tugs Hercules and Vulcan are at work on the ice in the Georgetown channel, between the Long and Aqueduct bridges. They are meeting with slighter difficulty than they anticipated, though the ice is reported to be still quite hard and very thick. The Vulcan picked away at the product of the late blizzard all day yesterday and did splendid work. The Vulcan came around to the Washington front and this morning put a new jet in her stack with a view to increasing the draft. It is expanned that had this been done at Baltimore she would not have hung up in the ice while coming to the rescu Washington. River front citizens show a strong disposition to have fun at the ex pense of Captain Bull of the Vulcan because of this comical incident. She is all right now, though, and with the aid which the baimy weather is giving, is having no great trouble with the ice. The larger tug, Hercules, left Stephens

dock this afternoon, with Maj. Moore, Har-bormaster Sutton and Mr. Neumeyer on board, for the scene of operations. The ice being cracked with facility, and if that in the lower river will break up and give that in the upper river a chance to move down, and if in moving down a gorge is not allowed to form at the Long bridge, all will be well, and Washington will be safe. At the present it is thought that only about two more days will be needed to complete the work for which the tugs were brought around. Harbormaster Sut-ton told a reporter for The Star this afternoon that he now had not the least fear of a flood; that the danger to which the city had been exposed was passed, and the tugs were doing nobly.

The thickness of the ice which is being found in the upper end of the west channel, he said, bore out the reasons on which he lased his fears of a great flood. Major Moore expressed himself as pleased and interested with the operations. A large numper of people watched the smoking and bucking tugs from points of vantage on the Aqueduct bridge and some of the wharves long the water front. It was an interesting spectacle. At night the ice breakers will tie up on the Washington front. The ferries are in motion, and the Norfolk and Washington steamers are coming and gopresent weather continues for a few days the Macalester, Wakefield, Arrowsmith, Mattano and Harry Randall will begin to

THE INCOME TAX.

Four Deputies Appointed by the Collector of This District.

Mr. Vandiver, collector of internal rev-

enue for this district, which includes the states of Maryland and Delaware and the District of Columbia, has appointed four deputy collectors for the special purpose of collecting the income tax. Their names are Wm. J. Ogden, Robert Sellman, Wm. The arrangements at the church were all H. Gale and John T. Godwin. The last named is allowed compensation at the rate of \$1,200 a year. The other three are each allowed \$1,400 a year. Mr. Godwin is assigned to duty in Delaware, and the others are assigned to Maryland, with headquarters at Baltimore. Under the recent allotment of income tax deputies Col-W. Vaughn, G. D. Eubanks, T. M. Syphax, C. M. Butler, H. O. Cook, D. O. W. Holmes, S. C. Harrison, W. E. Benson and Robert There are lots of residents and corporations here subject to the income tax, and whoever is assigned to this particular sec-tion will have his hands full. It is expected When the doors opened at 10 o'clock there that an appointment will be made in a few was a crowding to see if those who had days, as there is a great deal of work to be done by the tax collector between now and April 15, by which last named date all gins, 8; Addieks, 5; Massey, 4; Wolcott, 7; the returns must be filed.

ADRY IS IMPLICATED

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating. Saturday's Star contained 52 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 787 separate announces

ments. These advertisers bought publicity-not merely

Harry Hayward Tells of a Conversation in a Cell

AFTER THE MURDER OF MISS GING

Blixt.

NEAR THE TRIAL'S END

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., February 25 .-Harry Hayward, the defendant in the Ging murder trial, continued his testimony today in his own behalf. His narrative heard the news of Miss Ging's death.

"I thought of all our relations," he said, "and how I had lent her money. I remembered that she had often asked me to lend her my revolver, and as I thought the matter over I became convinced that she had been murdered. I don't know what I said to the people there or at the police station. But I was very much excited. I told the officers that she had on a blue dress sixty days I had probably seen her ninety times, and I am sure that out of the ninety times there were eighty-seven when she had on a shirt waist and a blue skirt. That was why I spoke as I did."

Witness described his experience in the "sweat box" and told how he was taken fered to do anything about the funeral he and attended the funeral. On Thursday he and Adry were arrested and put in a rell together. Adry seemed very down in the mouth and Harry had said to him: not guilty. What's the use of feeling this

But Adry was dispirited, and finally held her up once. Did you have anything to do with this?" Adry was silent and refused to talk ary more. After that there was no further

conversation between them. This evidence caused a flutter of excitement. It brought in the story which, on-Thursday, had been ruled out by the court, to the effect that Adry was the masked highwayman, who, last April, had held up and robbed Harry, Miss Ging and Miss Vedder, while they were out riding. Adry, it is understood, will go on the stand and deny the story with an a evidence of Blixt to the defendant wit-ness, and drew from him explicit denials

of the charges made by Blixt. The same course was followed with Adry's testimonv. It is not expected the cross-examination can be reached until tomorrow.

RAISE MORE POTATOES. Nearly a Hundred Million Bushels

Annually Imported. NEW HAMPTON, Iowa, February 25 .-President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western railroad has inaugurated a series of meetings along the line of his road for the purpose of advocating a more scientific and thorough method of farming. He will hold one or two meetings in all of the important towns along the line, which will be addressed by himself and others who have had practical experience in special crops,

such as potatoes. A meeting was held here today and ad-He claims that nearly one hundred million bushels of potatoes are imported every year and that by a rotation of crops and the cultivation of potatoes to greater extent this deficiency can be made up along the line of the Great Western road. Mr. Stickney says he calls it his gospel of better farming, of smaller farms and that it will be preached from one end of the road to the other. They are traveling in their special cars and making stops in all the towns, addressing the farmers on

A FOOL AND HIS PISTOL. The Combination Causes a Tragedy at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 25 .- Clarence Watts was accidentally shot by Max Brunn at 12 o'clock last night and instantly killed. Brunn keeps a bicycle store at 619 5th street. Watts and his brother, who live next door, went into his room, which is over the stere, and waking him up began "fooling" with him. Brunn pulled a pistol from under his pillow, after shaking out all the cartridges, as he sup-posed, jokingly remarked, "Look out there, I'll shoot," and snapped the trigger. One cartridge remained in the pistol and Watts was shot through the heart. Brunn has been arrested, charged with murder.

---SUGGESTED NO APPOINTMENTS. Gov. Morton Denies Reports Connect-

ing Him With Mayor Strong. ALBANY, N. Y., February 25.-Gov. Morton said today: "There is no foundation for current reports that I have either askcd for or suggested any appointments, or made any demands whatever upon Mayor Strong during my recent visit to New York or at any other time. I called upon the mayor, who was confined to his home by illness, for consultation regarding the interests of the city, and was entirely satisfied with the views which he voluntarily expressed bearing upon his general policy as a chief magistrate elected upon a non-partisan platform. The position of an officer elected on such a platform is necessarily an embarrassing one, and it is not surprising that disappointments and misapprehensions should arise in consequence his official appointments. I have entire confidence, however, that fair and proper recognition will be given to the two great parties who supported Mayor Strong with such practical unanimity that their efforts resulted in his triumphant election.

LYNCHBURG'S SENSATION.

Teller Hamner's Defalcation the Talk of the Town.

LYNCHBURG, Va., February 25 .- The bank defalcation continues the talk of the town. At 11 o'clock this morning the prisoner. Teller Hamner, was brought down from the station house to the bank and is now closeted with the bank officers. The investigation of his accounts is still in progress. No official statement has yet velopments.

Walter G. Hamner, teller of the First National Bank of Lynchburg, Va., has been arrested, charged with embezziing \$23,000. He had been teller for twenty years, was a prominent church member and was highly regarded.

No Change at Dover. DOVER, Del., February 25 .- One ballot was taken in the United States senatorial

I Tunnell, 3; Bayard, 1.